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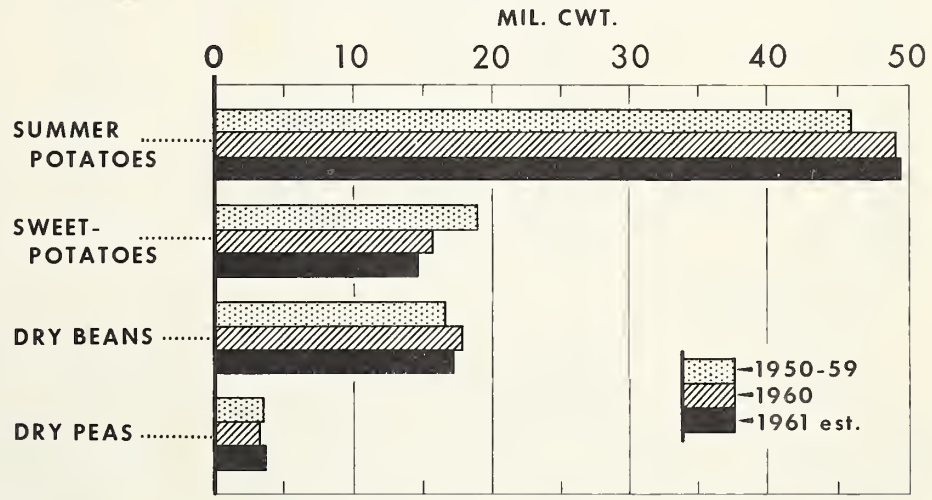
The VEGETABLE SITUATION

Potatoes are again in heavy supply. Production of summer potatoes in the East is somewhat smaller and in the mid-West about the same as last year. But prospective output in the West is up materially. The expected cut in sweetpotato production is due to a sharp cut from last year in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and a more moderate cut in the Lower Atlantic States.

Moderately fewer dry edible beans are expected to be available in the 1961-62 marketing year than in the previous season. Indicated production is larger than a year ago in the Southwest and California, but about a tenth smaller in both the Northwest and the Northeast. With a larger crop but smaller carryover stocks of dry peas in prospect, supplies in the coming season probably will be about the same as a year earlier.

Production Estimates

SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 286-61 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

United States Foreign Trade in Vegetables Expanding

Published quarterly by
Economic Research Service **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1950-59, 1960, and indicated 1961.

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1950-59 1/	1960	1961 Indicated	1961 Percentage of 1960	Average 1950-59 1/	1960	1961 Indicated	1961 Percentage of 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	254,030	244,960	251,800	103	30,992	35,748	33,903	95
Spring 2/	692,320	604,560	562,970	93	50,181	51,519	47,141	92
Summer:								
Beans, lima	11,080	9,400	8,900	95	282	263	228	87
Beans, snap	39,240	35,330	36,030	102	1,476	1,455	1,452	100
Beets	1,820	1,500	1,600	107	304	240	248	103
Cabbage 2/	30,070	26,550	27,390	103	5,442	5,464	5,462	100
Cantaloups 3/	76,600	85,800	86,900	101	7,057	7,978	8,493	106
Carrots	11,220	10,180	11,000	108	2,604	2,749	2,730	99
Cauliflower 2/	4,440	3,550	3,550	100	707	694	614	88
Celery	7,560	6,740	6,770	100	2,682	2,757	2,664	97
Corn, sweet	143,740	140,650	144,550	103	8,049	8,950	8,779	98
Cucumbers	13,200	12,800	12,500	98	1,035	1,088	933	86
Eggplant	1,430	1,500	1,500	100	146	195	188	96
Escarole	780	1,000	1,100	110	117	190	198	104
Garlic	2,260	5,400	3,600	67	179	459	306	67
Honeydews	8,450	8,550	7,800	91	1,225	1,212	1,196	99
Lettuce	40,220	50,050	42,250	84	7,625	9,917	7,954	80
Onions 2/ 3/	8,170	10,550	8,400	80	1,533	2,536	1,952	77
Peas, green	3,410	1,750	1,400	80	108	69	53	77
Peppers, green 3/	8,760	7,650	7,900	103	292	261	265	102
Spinach	1,260	2,300	2,200	96	60	126	99	79
Tomatoes 3/	47,800	44,200	44,350	100	4,360	5,234	4,985	95
Watermelons	316,220	321,650	294,550	92	21,955	23,074	20,647	89
Total summer on which Acreage and production have been reported	777,730	787,100	754,240	96	67,238	74,911	69,446	93
Acreage has been reported	899,740	909,530	872,500	96	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	40,950	37,710	37,330	99	---	---	---	---
Late 2/	4,040	3,400	3,300	97	---	---	---	---
Total fall on which acreage has been reported	44,990	41,110	40,630	99	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1961:								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,724,080	1,636,620	1,569,010	96	148,411	162,178	150,490	93
Acreage has been reported	1,891,080	1,800,160	1,727,900	96	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 24, 1961

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Special Article

United States Foreign Trade in Vegetables Expanding 22

SUMMARY

Summer supplies of fresh vegetables are likely to be moderately smaller than last year but above the recent 10-year average. Supplies of cabbage, carrots, celery, snap beans, and sweet corn promise to be close to those of last summer. But prospective supplies of other major fresh items are moderately to substantially smaller. About a tenth less watermelons will be available, but moderately more cantaloups.

With improving economic conditions and rising consumer income in the next few months, demand for both fresh and processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. If supplies are about in line with July indications, prices received by growers for fresh market vegetables, and retail prices, during August and September, are likely to average moderately above those of a year earlier.

Because of prospects for a larger pack than last year, overall supplies of canned vegetables in the 1961-62 season probably will be slightly larger than last season, and moderately above average. Frozen vegetable output continues to expand, with supplies this season expected to be record large.

Potatoes are expected to continue in heavy supply through the summer. Production for summer harvest is about the same as last year, and there was more overlap of marketings from the late spring crop. Acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is up 8 percent because of materially heavier plantings in the Central and Western States. Acreage in the East is down slightly.

Acreage of sweetpotatoes is down slightly from last year and prospective yields are a little lower. Indicated total production of 14.7 million hundredweight is moderately smaller than 1960, and a fifth below average. Indicated production in the South Central States is close to that of last year, and production in California is substantially larger. But crops are materially smaller in the East.

Early reports point to moderately less dry edible beans in the 1961-62 season than in the previous season. Export demand for colored beans probably will remain relatively light, but demand for white beans is likely to be stronger. With lighter supplies and higher support rates, prices to growers for 1961-crop beans are likely to average moderately to substantially above those for the 1960 crop.

Prospects point to about the same supplies of dry field peas in the 1961-62 season as in the previous season, but moderately less than average. Domestic demand is likely to be close to that of last season. Because of weather damage to crops in Northern Europe, export demand is expected to be stronger. Prices to growers for the 1961 crop probably will average moderately to substantially above those of the previous season.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1961

Supplies of fresh vegetables, excluding melons, in the first six months of the year averaged moderately smaller than a year earlier, and slightly below average. However, during winter and early spring, supplies of tender and hardier type vegetables were in better balance with demand than a year earlier, when adverse weather in Florida resulted in short supplies and high prices of most tender items. Prices received by growers into mid-spring averaged substantially below both those of a year earlier and the 1955-59 average. Prices in late spring averaged above those of 1960. Production of both cantaloups and watermelons was about a sixth smaller than in the first half of 1960.

Summer Supplies Likely To Be Moderately Smaller Than Last Year

Indications are that supplies of vegetables for fresh market, excluding melons, will be somewhat smaller this summer than last, but moderately larger than the 1950-59 average. High temperatures in California reduced the quality

of cool weather crops, and hail storms in Colorado, and heavy rains in the Lower Valley of Texas damaged crops in those areas. Development of crops in the West is about on schedule, but in most other areas crops are 1 to 2 weeks later than normal.

In early July, prospective production of crops which make up about two-thirds of summer tonnage was down 8 percent from last year. Prospective supplies of summer cabbage, celery, carrots, snap beans, and sweet corn are close to those of last summer. But prospects point to substantially less cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, and dry onions, and moderately less early summer tomatoes.

Reports point to about a tenth less watermelons this summer than last, and 6 percent less than the 1950-59 average. Supplies of cantaloups during the next 6 to 8 weeks are expected to be moderately larger than a year ago, and substantially above average. Early summer production is close to that of last year, though well below average. But the important mid-summer crop is up 7 percent from a year ago, and a third above average. Acreage of cantaloups for late summer harvest, only about one seventh of total summer acreage, is down 7 percent from 1960.

Most economic indicators are significantly above the recession lows of last winter. The recent improvement in general economic activity was brought about mainly by a shift from liquidation to moderate accumulation of business inventories, and by increased construction activity and larger government spending. A further advance in overall economic activity is expected during the last half of the year. With the prospect of rising consumer income, demand for both fresh and processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. If supplies of fresh vegetables are moderately smaller this summer than last, as currently indicated, prices both to growers and at retail are likely to average moderately above those of a year earlier.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage. Early July reports indicate about the same supplies of cabbage this summer as last, and also the same as the 1950-59 average. Both acreage and production of early summer cabbage are close to those of last year. Acreage of the important late summer crop, which makes up about three-fourths of total summer tonnage, is 4 percent larger than a year ago. But weather in most areas has been less favorable than last year, and prospective yield per acre is moderately lower. Indicated production of 3.8 million hundredweight is virtually the same as last summer.

These production estimates for cabbage include the total summer crop, some of which is used in making sauerkraut. However, stocks of kraut are materially larger than the light stocks of a year ago. Thus, packers are likely to take less cabbage from the current crop than from the 1960 crop.

Intention reports indicate that growers plan to plant close to the same acreage to cabbage for early fall harvest as last year. Among the more important early fall producing States, only Wisconsin reports an increase in acreage. Prospective acreage is the same as a year ago in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Oregon, and smaller in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Minnesota. Also, yield per acre is likely to average moderately below 1960, when considerably above average yields were obtained in most areas.

Yields near the average of recent years on the indicated acreage, would result in moderately less early fall tonnage than last year and substantially less than average. This crop makes up about 95 percent of total fall tonnage, and furnishes most of the storage supplies for winter as well as the bulk of cabbage used to make kraut. Acreage of late fall cabbage--in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia--is 3 percent smaller than last year.

Lettuce. Partly because of low prices and resulting heavy abandonment of lettuce last summer, growers in the West planted substantially less acreage for summer harvest this year. Yield per acre is down in most States, and total production of 8.0 million hundredweight is a fifth below last year's large crop. Indicated production in the East is down only moderately. But output in California and Colorado, which together produce about four-fifths of the summer tonnage, is down sharply. However, more than two million hundredweight of summer lettuce was abandoned in these States in 1960, so that prospective 1961 production is still adequate. A period of unusually hot weather caused more tipburn than usual in the southern part of the Salinas Valley.

Growers and shippers of summer lettuce in California are operating under a State marketing agreement and order program similar to the one in effect last summer. These programs enable the industry to regulate or restrict the qualities and quantities of lettuce moving to market, thus tailoring supplies to trade demand. However, with substantially less production growers are likely to experience much less difficulty, than last summer, in marketing the crop. Prices to growers during the next 6 to 8 weeks are expected to average moderately to substantially above the low levels of last summer.

Dry Onions. Supplies of dry onions during the first half of 1961 were near 1950-59 average levels. But significantly fewer onions were available than a year earlier, and prices received by growers averaged substantially higher.

Indications are that during the next few weeks supplies of dry onions will continue substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Prospective production of early summer onions, at 2.0 million hundredweight, is down about a fourth from last year, though still well above the 10-year average. For the week ended July 15, shipping point prices of New Jersey yellow onions, medium to large size, average $2.82 per 50-pound bag compared with $2.46 a year earlier.

Early July reports indicate a moderately smaller acreage of onions for late summer harvest this year than last. Among the more important producing

States, acreages in Oregon and Idaho are the same as a year ago. But acreage is down substantially in Minnesota and Washington, and down moderately in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. The reduction in California is due to smaller plantings of Australian brown onions in the Salinas Valley. At least a part of this cut was caused by loss of the Cuban export market. Fields in the West and mid-West are in generally good condition. But adverse weather in New York State delayed and damaged crops, and lowered yield prospects. First production estimates for late summer onions are available August 10.

Tomatoes. During the next few weeks, supplies of tomatoes will be at or near their seasonal peak, as marketings from commercial areas are supplemented by local production. Indicated supplies for early summer are moderately smaller than a year earlier, because of reduced production in commercial areas. But barring adverse weather, supplies in late summer may be about the same as last year.

Acreage of tomatoes for early summer harvest is slightly larger than last year. But in the East, cool, damp weather delayed planting and slowed crop development. Crops in most areas are 1 to 2 weeks later than normal and prospective yields are down from last year. In California, unusually hot weather advanced crop development, but caused scattered sunburn and lowered yield prospects. Total indicated early summer production, at 5.0 million hundredweight, is substantially above the 10-year average, but 5 percent below the heavy production of 1960. The cut is fairly general, with indicated supplies down in most sections of the country. Acreage of tomatoes for late summer harvest is near that of last year. Small declines in the East and West were about offset by a small increase in the mid-West.

Cantaloups. Production of spring cantaloups was down 15 percent from last year, and a fourth below average. However, largely because of heavier imports, supplies were larger in the first few weeks of the season than a year earlier, and prices received by domestic growers in mid-May averaged somewhat below those of mid-May 1960. In late spring, however, supplies have been lighter than those of a year ago, and prices to growers in the first half of June averaged $7.00 per hundredweight compared with $5.40 a year earlier.

Indications are that supplies of cantaloups during the next 4 to 6 weeks will be moderately larger than those of a year earlier. Early summer production is about the same as last year. But prospective production from the important mid-summer crop is up 7 percent from 1960 and a third above the 1950-59 average. The expected overall increase in mid-summer tonnage is the result of slightly more acreage and higher prospective yields. Indicated output in California, which produces over three-fourths of the mid-summer tonnage, is up almost a tenth from last year. California is again operating under a State marketing agreement and order program. The program enables the California industry to control the quality and volume of melons moving to market. Acreage of cantaloups for late summer harvest, which makes up only about a sixth of summer tonnage, is down 7 percent from last year.

Should production of mid-summer cantaloups be about in line with early indications, prices to growers during the next 6 to 8 weeks may average moderately below those of last summer, and retail prices the same to lower.

Watermelons. Supplies of watermelons during the next 4 to 6 weeks are expected to be substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Output was large in 1960, prices were relatively low, and some melons were abandoned.

Estimated production of early summer melons, at 17.3 million hundredweight, is down 8 percent from last year and 10 percent below average. Also, there was less overlap of marketings from the smaller spring crop. Indicated production of the late summer crop is almost a fourth smaller than the heavy crop of last year. The reduction in early summer tonnage is the result of less acreage. The expected cut in the late summer crop is caused by substantial cuts in both acreage and prospective yield. Crops in a number of areas are 1 to 2 weeks late.

If summer production is about in line with early July indications, and barring serious overlap of harvests in major areas, supplies should move into trade channels readily. Prices to growers and at retail are likely to average substantially above the relatively low levels of last summer.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Carryover of Processed Vegetables Smaller Than A Year Earlier

At the beginning of the 1961 pack year, total stocks of canned vegetables were moderately smaller than a year earlier and at the lowest level since 1956. Combined stocks of 5 major canned items--snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes and tomato juice were substantially smaller than both a year ago and the 1950-59 average. Carryover stocks of canned tomatoes were moderately larger than the low holdings of a year earlier but still slightly below average. But stocks of green peas were down sharply from a year earlier, sweet corn and tomato juice, down moderately, and snap beans down slightly. Among other items, indications are that stocks of sauerkraut were almost 50 percent larger than the small holdings of a year earlier, but substantially smaller than average. Aggregate carryover of minor items probably was a little larger than that of a year earlier, but carryover of tomato products was down.

July 1 stocks of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, at 601 million pounds, were a fourth larger than a year earlier, and about a fifth above average. Less mixed peas and carrots were on hand than a year earlier, but holdings of all other important frozen vegetables were moderately to substantially larger. Stocks of frozen french fried potatoes were up sharply--from 88 million to 170 million pounds. Combined acreage of 9 important vegetable

Table 2.--Acreage, production and condition of crops for processing, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1950-59 average	1960	1961	1950-59 average	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	147.6	182.6	199.9	318.3	411.3	460.4
Green peas	449.3	360.8	416.5	476.1	445.4	473.9
Spinach (winter and spring)	29.5	28.3	26.4	103.0	122.4	122.9
Total with production 1/	626.4	571.6	642.9	897.4	979.1	1 057.2
				Condition July 1		
				Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Green lima beans	103.1	95.5	108.1	90	95	95
Beets	18.4	15.1	16.3	90	89	90
Cabbage for kraut--contract	8.9	9.0	9.5	91	90	93
Sweet corn	456.2	430.4	461.8	92	89	94
Cucumbers for pickles	137.4	103.4	111.6	84	83	82
Tomatoes	339.8	281.7	309.6	89	93	90
Total acreage to date 1/	1,690.2	1,506.8	1,659.9			

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1961.

crops for processing is a tenth larger than last year (table 2). Together the 9 crops make up about 95 percent of total commercial processing tonnage regularly reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Acreage estimates are not yet available on asparagus for processing, fall spinach, or open market cabbage for kraut.

The season for processing crops is delayed throughout the nation as late snows and frequent rainfall slowed field preparations and plantings. However, if growing conditions during the remainder of the 1960-61 season are near average, the increased acreages likely would result in a canned pack moderately larger and a frozen pack substantially larger than those of the previous season. Smaller carryover stocks and a moderately larger pack of canned vegetables probably will result in a slightly larger supply for the coming season. With continued good demand, aggregate movement of canned vegetables is expected to be a little larger than the previous season. Prices of canned corn are likely to average a little lower than a year earlier, but most tomato items are expected to average the same to higher. Carryover stocks of frozen vegetables are considerably above last year, and indications are that the pack will be substantially larger. Movement of frozen items is expected to be moderately above last season with prices likely to average about the same.

Early Prospect for Principal Crops

Snap Beans. Output of snap beans for processing continues to expand. Production for processing in 1961 is estimated at 460,380 tons--12 percent larger than last year and more than 40 percent above average. The increase from 1960 is due mainly to a sharp increase in production in the Northwest and a tenth more tonnage in the Northeast. Prospective production is up only slightly in the mid-West, and is moderately smaller in the Southeast and South Central States.

Stocks of canned snap beans at the beginning of the current season were moderately smaller than a year ago while holdings of frozen beans were considerably larger. However, with indicated production at a high level, supplies of canned snap beans, for the second successive year, are expected to reach a record, moderately larger than that of last year and much higher than average. Frozen supplies also promise to be record large.

Sweet Corn. Supplies of canned sweet corn available during the 1961-62 season are expected to be considerably larger than a year ago and moderately above average. Carryover stocks of canned corn were considerably smaller than the holdings of a year earlier. But the pack is expected to be materially larger. A further expansion is expected in frozen sweet corn. With a much larger carryover and the prospect of a sharp increase in pack, supplies of frozen corn probably will be record large.

Total acreage of corn for processing is up 7 percent from last year. Acreage for canning, which makes up about five-sixths of the total for processing, is 5 percent larger than a year ago. Acreage for freezing is up 18 percent. Except for Illinois and Iowa all States for which information is available reported larger acreages this year than last. July 1 condition of the sweet corn crop was moderately above that of last year, and slightly above average.

Green Peas. The use of canned green peas has declined in recent years as

frozen peas have gained in popularity.

Supplies of canned peas this season probably are materially smaller than last year and well below the 10-year average. Pack of canned peas probably was about the same as the small pack of last season, but carryover stocks were about a third smaller. Carryover stocks of frozen peas, as of June 1, also were a little smaller than a year ago. However, with a larger pack in prospect, supplies of frozen peas are expected to be materially larger than both last season and average.

Acreage of green peas for harvest in 1961 was 14 percent larger than last season, but high temperatures in the Northwest cut yields. Estimated production is moderately larger than last season and about average. Output in the heavy-producing North Central States and in Delaware-Maryland is up substantially from last year. Production is also moderately larger in the Northeast. But despite larger acreage, tonnage in the Northwest is down materially as a result of high temperatures which lowered yields.

Tomatoes. Supply of canned tomatoes and tomato juice may be a little larger during the 1960-61 season than a year earlier, but supplies of some tomato products probably will be slightly to moderately smaller.

Latest stocks report indicate that aggregate carryover of canned tomatoes and tomato products on July 1 were a little smaller than a year earlier. Carryover of canned tomatoes, catsup and chili sauce probably were somewhat larger than last season, but stocks of other tomato products probably were substantially smaller. If the growing season is about average, the total pack of tomatoes and tomato products is likely to be moderately larger than last year.

Acreage of tomatoes for processing is up 10 percent from 1960. The increase is general, with all major producing States except Utah reporting the same or larger acreages. California, which typically produces about half of the U. S. total tonnage, reports 15 percent more acreage than in 1960. Condition of the total U. S. crop was 90 percent, on July 1, slightly less than last year but about average.

Green Lima Beans. Supplies of canned lima beans are likely to be materially larger in the coming season than those of a year earlier. Carryover stocks probably are larger than last season, and the canned pack is expected to be up sharply. Supplies of frozen limas also are expected to be up substantially from last season. Frozen stocks are up considerably and the pack promises to be larger.

Planted acreage for processing is up 13 percent. Most of the increase this year over last is in Delaware and California which normally accounts for 45 percent of the National total. Acreage for canning is up 7 percent and acreage for freezing, which makes up about two-thirds of the total, is up 16

percent. Condition of the crop was good early in July and, with average growing conditions during the rest of the season, output for both canning and freezing would be substantially larger than last year.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut. Supplies of sauerkraut available during the coming season likely will be close to those of both a year ago and average. Carryover stocks are expected to be substantially larger than the light carryover of last season. But the 1960-61 pack may be slightly to moderately smaller than last season.

Acreage of cabbage grown or controlled by processors, which is usually 50 to 60 percent of the total used for sauerkraut, is up moderately from last season. But with larger stocks of kraut and more contract acreage, packers may purchase less open-market cabbage than last year. Condition of contract acreage on July 1 was 93 percent compared with 90 percent a year earlier.

Spinach. Supplies of canned spinach in the 1960-61 season probably will be the same to slightly larger than last year, and substantially above average. Carryover holdings of canned spinach on March 1 were moderately larger than last season and the canned pack is expected to be close to that of last year. Winter and spring production, which accounts for about four-fifths of the annual total for processing, was virtually the same as a year ago.

Moderately to substantially more frozen spinach promises to be available this season than last. Carryover stocks were up substantially, and the pack may be a little larger.

Cucumbers for Pickles. Acreage of cucumbers for pickles is 8 percent larger than 1960. Michigan, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, which together have over half the National acreage, all show significant increases over last year.

July 1 condition of cucumbers for pickles was 82 percent compared with 83 percent a year ago. Should yields on the indicated acreage be near the average of recent years, production for processing would be materially larger than last year. But the increased pack would be partly offset by smaller carryover stocks. If present prospects materialize, total supplies in the 1961-62 season will be slightly to moderately larger than in the 1960-61 season.

Beets for Canning. Supplies of canned beets may be about the same as those of last season, but probably a little smaller than the 10-year average. A sharp decline in carryover from last year is expected to be about offset by an increase in the pack.

Acreage of beets for processing is up 8 percent from last year, and the crop is in generally good condition. Should yields be near the average of recent years, production would be materially larger than in 1960.

POTATOES

Supplies First Half of 1961 Larger Than a Year Earlier, Prices Lower

Moderately more potatoes were available in the first half of 1961 than a year earlier, and prices received by growers averaged substantially lower. January 1 stocks of fall crop potatoes were 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and winter and early spring production was substantially larger. Production in late spring was slightly above the large crop of 1960. Production in the East was down about a tenth. But large supplies from the West, particularly from California, kept prices under pressure throughout the spring. Prices to growers in June averaged $1.69 per hundredweight compared with $2.31 a year earlier.

From early March through May, the United States Department of Agriculture operated a program under which supplemental payments were made to growers for U. S. No. 2 or better quality potatoes diverted to starch and flour manufacture. Diversions in Maine, the only State participating in the program, amounted to 3.3 million hundredweight. Of these, 2.4 million hundredweight qualified for supplemental payment.

Summer Prospects

Indicated production of potatoes for summer harvest, is 49.5 million hundredweight, about the same as the large production of 1960. Yields per acre are down a little. But both early and late summer acreages are slightly larger than last year. Heavy supplies are holding prices at low levels. North Carolina shipping point prices of washed cobblers for the week ended July 15 averaged only $1.46 per hundredweight.

The Department of Agriculture shortly after mid-July announced plans to buy potatoes in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland to help growers with their current marketing problems. Potatoes purchased must be U. S. No. 1 grade, Size A, 2-inch minimum diameter. The potatoes purchased will be distributed to eligible institutions.

Prospective production of early summer potatoes at 14.5 million hundredweight is practically the same as last year. Indicated production for late summer harvest of 35.0 million hundredweight is slightly above last year. The increase in late summer production compared with 1960 is due to a material increase in the West. Prospective production in the mid-West is about the same as 1960, and production in the East is down about a tenth.

Cool, wet weather delayed planting and development of the summer crop in some areas, indicating late harvest. However, barring further weather problems, supplies through the summer are expected to remain heavy.

Fall Acreage Moderately Above Last Year

Early July reports indicate about 8 percent more acreage of potatoes for fall harvest than last year. This is by far the most important of the seasonal crops, making up about two-thirds of total annual production In addition to supplying trade needs in the fall, a large portion of the crop is stored for marketing during the winter and spring.

The larger acreage of fall potatoes compared with last year is a result of increased plantings in the Central and Western States. Acreage in the 8 Eastern States is slightly smaller than last year. Acreage in Maine, the largest producer in the area, is down 2 percent from 1960 (table 3). Acreage is also smaller in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and Long Island, New York. But the cut on Long Island is a little more than offset by a moderate increase in Upstate New York.

Growers in the 9 Central States report an 8 percent increase in acreage over 1960. A substantial increase is reported in Minnesota, and slight to moderate increases in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. Nebraska reports a slight cut.

Largest increase in acreage, 15 percent, is reported in the 9 Western States. Acreage is smaller in Montana and Wyoming. But growers in Idaho, which typically produces more than half of the Western tonnage, report 18 percent more acreage. Among other important producing States, acreage also is substantially larger in Washington, Colorado, and Oregon, moderately larger in Utah and slightly larger in California. In Maine, cool, wet weather delayed planting and crop development. The crop in the Red River Valley had insufficient moisture early in the season,but conditions were improved considerably by rains during July. Crops in the West are in generally good condition. Yield per acre and final production of fall potatoes will be greatly influenced by weather conditions during the remainder of the season. First USDA tentative estimates of production will be available August 10.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1959-60 Season

Partly because of unfavorable weather at planting time, acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1960 was down sharply from the previous year. Despite record high yield per acre, production was substantially below both 1959 and the 1950-59 average. Except for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, where heavy early season shipments depressed markets, prices to growers averaged well above the low levels of the previous season.

Table 3 .--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1950-59 average	1960 1/	Indicated 1961 2/	1961 as percentage of 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	98
New Hampshire	2.8	1.7	1.6	94
Vermont	3.5	2.4	2.4	100
Massachusetts	5.2	5.3	5.1	96
Rhode Island	3.6	4.4	4.1	93
Connecticut	7.3	6.7	6.2	93
New York-Long Island	30.1	33.4	32.0	96
-Upstate	48.2	42.0	44.0	105
Pennsylvania	50.5	36.0	35.2	98
8 Eastern	288.5	278.9	274.6	98
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.3	100
Indiana	5.6	4.0	4.2	105
Michigan	51.6	39.5	41.0	104
Wisconsin	33.2	32.5	33.5	103
Minnesota	77.8	99.0	114.0	115
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	108
North Dakota	94.0	112.0	119.0	106
South Dakota	10.3	6.9	6.8	99
Nebraska	18.8	11.2	10.9	97
9 Central	312.4	320.1	344.7	108
Montana	9.2	8.2	7.5	91
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	118
Wyoming	4.6	4.2	4.0	95
Colorado	43.4	44.2	49.5	112
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	105
Nevada	1.5	1.0	1.1	110
Washington	15.1	15.0	19.0	127
Oregon	25.2	22.0	24.0	109
California	16.6	19.6	20.0	102
9 Western	287.4	346.8	398.1	115
Total fall	888.3	945.8	1,017.4	108

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1961.

Moderately Smaller Crop in Prospect Than Last Year

Acreage and condition of fields in early July indicate a 1961 sweetpotato crop of 14.7 million hundredweight. This is 6 percent less than last year and more than a fifth below the 1950-59 average. Condition of the crop in Louisiana, leading producing State, is only fair. Plantings were later than usual, and excessive rainfall early in the season prevented adequate cultivation. Crops are also late in a number of other areas. Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, and California expect higher yields per acre but indicated yields in most other States are down. Prospective production is about the same as a year ago in the South Central States as a group and is almost a fourth larger in California (table 4). But indicated output is down sharply in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and down almost a tenth in the Lower Atlantic States.

Price Prospects for the 1961 Crop

Marketings of the 1961 crop sweetpotatoes are just getting under way. Shipments are relatively light and, as usual for small early supplies, prices are relatively high. On July 18, New York City wholesale prices of New Jersey sweetpotatoes, Oklahoma type, averaged $7.50 per bushel compared with $5.38 a year earlier. However, with increased marketings, prices will decline seasonally into the fall. Then, as harvest pressure lets up and demand increases for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, markets are likely to advance into the winter. If production is about in line with July indications, overall prices received by the grower for the 1961 crop probably will average moderately above those of last season. Because of the large California crop, prices in the West may average lower than last year. But prices in the South Central States are likely to average a little higher and those in the Atlantic States materially higher.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1960-61 Season

The supply of dry edible beans in the 1960-61 marketing year amounted to a little over 19 million hundredweight, slightly less than in the previous season. Exports of dry beans have been substantially smaller than in the preceding season, partly as a result of loss of the Cuban market. However, domestic use has been larger than last season. Carryover of beans into the new season, beginning September 1, are expected to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier.

Overall prices to growers in the 1960-61 season have averaged close to those of the previous season. Pinto beans have averaged higher than a year earlier. But prices of most other colored classes have averaged significantly

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1950-59 average	1960	Indicated 1961 1/	1961 as percentage of 1960
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	1,377	1,470	1,260	86
Maryland	530	540	459	85
Virginia	1,453	2,072	1,630	79
Central Atlantic	3,360	4,082	3,349	82
North Carolina	2,544	2,160	1,760	81
South Carolina	1,177	456	456	100
Georgia	1,129	832	923	111
Florida	159	90	80	89
Lower Atlantic	5,009	3,538	3,219	91
Kentucky	265	143	121	85
Tennessee	664	478	350	73
Alabama	832	570	551	97
Mississippi	1,131	870	949	109
Arkansas	314	300	252	84
Louisiana	4,791	3,100	3,050	98
Oklahoma	123	117	118	101
Texas	1,246	1,200	1,275	106
New Mexico	2/ 147	114	162	142
South Central	9,513	6,892	6,828	99
Missouri	128	120	101	84
Kansas	59	104	91	88
North Central	187	224	192	86
California	859	900	1,105	123
United States	18,898	15,636	14,693	94

1/ Indicated as of July 1. 2/ 1959 only.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1961.

below those of the 1959-60 season, with red kidneys much below the high level of the preceding season. Among major white classes, prices of great northerns have been above those of a year earlier. Prices of pea beans were below the previous season prior to initiation of U. S. Department of Agriculture program to purchase beans for distribution to needy families. Since February prices of pea beans have averaged the same to higher than those of the previous season. The Department bought, under the program, 228,000 hundredweight of pea beans for distribution to needy families.

About 1.8 million hundredweight of 1960 crop beans, mostly pea beans, were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under price support loans and purchase agreements. Of these, about a million hundredweight of the pea beans were programmed for distribution to needy families, supplementing supplies distributed from open market purchases. Also, some 300,000 bags have been sold into regular commercial trade channels or exported under the P. L. 480 program. In early July, only 450,000 bags of CCC holdings were uncommitted.

Supply in 1961-62 Likely To Be Moderately Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Early reports of acreage and crop conditions indicate that overall supplies of dry edible beans in the coming season are likely to be moderately smaller than those of the 1960-61 season. Remaining stocks of the 1960 crop appear to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Also, prospective 1961 production of 17.1 million hundredweight is 4 percent smaller than last year. The decrease in production is due to a slight cut in acreage and a little lower average yield. Weather has been generally favorable in the Northwest, and indicated yield per acre is moderately above that of last year. Although yield prospects are down in Colorado, yield for the Southwest as a whole is about the same as in 1960. But weather has been less favorable in the Northeast, the crop is late in some areas, and prospective yields are down moderately. Indicated yields are also a little lower in California.

Prospective Production by Areas

Production estimates by classes of beans will not be available until December. However, prospective production by areas gives some indication of the make-up of the crop. Indicated production of all dry beans in California is 3.4 million hundredweight, 5 percent more than last year, but a sixth below the 1950-59 average (table 5). Indicated output of baby limas is up moderately from last year. But large limas are down moderately from 1960 and a third below average. Production of "other beans" in California, mainly pink, blackeye, and small white, is materially larger than last year, but 8 percent below average.

Growers in the Southwest report a tenth more acreage of dry beans than a year ago, and prospective yields are about the same. Indicated production is

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Northeast	Northwest	Southwest	California	U. S. total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1950-59 Av.	5,596	5,040	1,990	4,085	16,711
1954	4,562	5,477	2,290	4,610	16,939
1955	5,525	5,144	1,894	4,109	16,672
1956	6,879	4,742	1,592	4,021	17,234
1957	4,719	5,064	2,291	3,596	15,670
1958	6,564	6,566	2,066	4,091	19,287
1959	7,259	6,203	1,759	3,718	18,939
1960 2/	7,477	5,237	1,952	3,246	17,912
1961 3/	6,835	4,722	2,151	3,418	17,126

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

2.2 million hundredweight compared with 2.0 million both in 1960 and in 1950-59. Practically all the acreage in the Southwest is in pintos, and the area accounts for about half the total crop of this class. Most of the remaining pintos and virtually all the great northerns are produced in the Northwest. Total indicated production in the Northwest is 4.7 million hundredweight, a tenth less than last year, and moderately less than the 10-year average. Production in Idaho, mainly great northerns, pintos, and small reds, is estimated at 2.0 million bags, substantially below a year ago and average. Combined production in Nebraska and Wyoming, where great northerns and pintos are the principal classes is 2.0 million bags, the same as 1960, and 8 percent above average.

Production in the Northeast is estimated at 6.8 million bags, compared with 7.5 million in 1960, and the 1950-59 average of 5.6 million. Prospective production in Michigan, most important producing State in the area and leading producer of pea beans, is 5.9 million bags, moderately below last year, but more than a third above average. Production in New York, mainly red kidney and pea beans is 924,000 bags, sharply below both last year and average.

Price Prospects for 1961 Crop Beans

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1961-62 season probably will be moderately smaller than those of the previous season, and substantially below the 10-year average. Supplies of pea beans probably will be close to the large

supplies of the 1960-61 season, and supplies of pintos may be about in line with those of the previous season. But prospects point to smaller supplies of most other types. Thus, overall supplies of both colored and white classes are likely to be down from a year earlier. With the prospect for further donations under the needy persons program, domestic use of beans in 1961-62 probably will be close to that of the previous season. Export demand for colored beans is likely to remain relatively light because of loss of the Cuban trade. But export demand for white beans probably will be a little stronger than last season. Supplies of lima beans will again be small, with large limas particularly in tight supply.

The Secretary of Agriculture has set the National average support price for 1961-crop dry beans at $6.32 per hundredweight, 97 cents above the average support price for the 1960 crop. Actual prices of beans compared with a year ago will vary depending upon the supply and demand situation for the various classes. However, if present production and demand prospects materialize, prices to growers in the 1961-62 season are likely to average moderately to substantially above those of the previous season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1960-61 Season

Because of the small crop last year, supplies of dry field peas in the 1960-61 marketing year were about a fifth smaller than the previous season. Domestic use of peas appears to have been lighter than a year earlier, and exports are down about a fifth from the high level of 1959-60. Because of higher prices for Alaskas and other smooth green kinds, overall prices to growers have averaged about a tenth above those of the previous season.

About the Same Supplies in Prospect in 1961-62 Season

Indicated acreage of dry peas is up about a tenth from last year, when unfavorable weather and a dull market for smooth white and yellow peas curtailed plantings. In Idaho and Washington, which produce 85 to 90 percent of the total crop, acreage is up 8 percent and 10 percent. Colorado, where irrigation water is short, reports a cut in acreage.

Despite some damage from heat, weather in Idaho was not as unfavorable as last year, and prospective yield per acre is materially above the low yield of 1960. In Washington, a large part of the crop was planted late, weather was generally cool and wet and yield is down moderately. Indicated total production of peas, at 3.6 million hundredweight, is 10 percent above the short crop of 1960, and moderately above the 1950-59 average. The increase in production is expected to be about offset by a substantial decline in carryover stocks. Thus, total supplies in the 1961-62 season are expected to be about the same as in the previous season, and moderately below average.

Price Prospects for the 1961 Crop

Domestic use of dry peas in the 1961-62 season probably will be about the same as in the previous season. In recent years, expanding processing facilities abroad have resulted in a growing market for U. S. peas. Also, reports indicate serious weather damage to pea crops in both the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. These countries typically produce more than half the total European tonnage. Also, Morocco normally one of the major exporting countries, has been hit by severe drought, and has sharply reduced export quotas. Thus, export demand for U. S. peas is expected to be stronger than in the previous season. However, limited supplies are expected to hold exports close to or below those of last season. With about the same supplies and the prospect of stronger demand, prices to growers for the 1961 crop are likely to average moderately to substantially above those of the previous season.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER

THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON

NOVEMBER 1, 1961

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN VEGETABLES EXPANDING

A. Clinton Cook *

Foreign trade in vegetables represents a relatively small portion of the U. S. production and use of these commodities, but this trade is very important to growers in certain areas of the country and in certain seasons of the year. The 1959-60 exports of all vegetables set a new record of $108 million, and imports also set a new record of $82 million. Vegetables represent almost a third of total horticultural exports, exclusive of dried beans, peas, lentils, and lupines, which are not included in this report. Fresh vegetables make up about 49 percent of the value of all vegetable exports, canned about 47 percent and frozen 4 percent.

Canada is the most important market for U. S. vegetables, and both U. S. and Canadian growers consider each country a part of their normal market. There are no monetary exchange problems. The varieties, grades, packages, and plant quarantine regulations are quite similar, and in many instances are the same. Each country accepts the certification for grade and plant quarantine regulations of the other. The regulatory services of each country informally discuss and settle problems. Often inspectors of one country meet with their counterparts and compare interpretations of grades and other regulations.

The Canadian production season is short, which affords good opportunity for trade in U. S. winter and spring vegetables. Also, the border between the two countries is about 3,000 miles, and some Provinces are closer to producing areas in the U. S. than to other Provinces. Thus, it is often more economical for particular Provinces to be exporting to the States at the same time other Provinces are importing the same vegetable item. This factor is recognized in the Canadian application of seasonal duties. The Country is divided into three geographical areas -- Eastern, Central, and Western. Sometimes the seasonal duty is not made effective in any area, or often it is applied in only 1 or 2 areas and may be for only a portion of the maximum seasonal period.

Cuba, prior to the Castro regime, was the second largest market for U. S. vegetables. Now most of the Cuban trade is state-controlled, and supplies, if available, are obtained from countries other than the United States. Also, Cuba has a dollar shortage and purchases from the U. S. would be extremely limited even if trade were permitted on a commercially competitive basis.

Mexico eventually may become a large market, particularly in the summer months, when it cannot produce several fresh vegetables because of extremely high temperature. At the present time, however, the United States does not have a trade agreement with Mexico, and there are many trade barriers. The Mexican Government can require licenses at any time, which usually means that the border is closed for the commodity in question. Also, duties on many products

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are quite high and there is usually an import tax on them. Presently, Mexican gold and dollar reserves would not permit free trade at a nominal duty rate. However, it is hoped that opportunity for trade will gradually improve to the extent justified by Mexico's economic development.

The Caribbean, Middle American countries, and Venezuela are important markets for some fresh vegetables and for a few processed items. However, substantial increases in trade to these countries depend, among other things, on their economic development.

Until recently, most European countries either embargoed or granted few licenses for the importation of vegetable items. In August 1959, the United Kingdom liberalized the imports of all vegetables. Import restrictions on most processed vegetables have been removed in the Netherlands. While import licensing for most vegetables is required in Western Germany, the Government is quite liberal in the issuance of such licenses. Most of the other Northern European countries also lean toward liberalizing trade in fresh and processed vegetables. However, up to the present time, ocean freight rates have been extremely high for both fresh and frozen vegetables. This tends to restrict trade as it adds substantially to the cost of imported items and also adds to import duties which are levied on an ad valorem rate applied to the c.i.f. (costs, insurance, and freight) value.

Fresh Vegetables

During 1959-60 a fairly typical season, over 90 percent of U. S. exports of green beans, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, green peppers, tomatoes, and melons went to Canada. During the past decade, the tonnage of fresh vegetable and melon exports increased about 60 percent (table 6). Only sweetpotatoes declined. Canada and Cuba each took about a third of the onions, with Mexico and Jamaica the next largest markets. In the 1960-61 season, there was a sharp decline in onion exports to Cuba.

In the spring of 1961, several introductory shipments of Florida fresh vegetables were made to London. Celery, which made up most of the tonnage, shows the most promise of reaching a fairly high volume. Also, the Gulf-United Kingdom Conference lowered the trans-Atlantic rate for celery, which makes trade on a commercial basis possible. Samples of sweet corn and icebox melons were well received, but the volume was not sufficient to test the market. A low freight rate structure similar to that for celery will be needed to attain volume shipments.

The volume of fresh vegetable imports is typically smaller than exports. The bulk of U. S. imports are from Mexico and the Caribbean area. Although the season for these vegetables is mostly from mid-November through June, the peak entries are from late December through April. Tomatoes are presently the largest volume item imported (table 7). During the last three years, they accounted for almost half of the total tonnage of imports with Mexico supplying

the largest amount followed by Cuba and the Bahamas. During the 1960-61 season, a sharp drop occurred in imports from Cuba which was partially offset by a sharp increase from the Bahamas, Spain, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras.

Most of the tomatoes imported are the so-called vine-ripened, which are grown on stakes. They comprise all of the tomatoes from Cuba and the Bahamas, and about half of those from Mexico. Most of these tomatoes are picked each day or every other day, when they are breaking color at the blossom end, and are immediately graded. In Mexico, most are first pre-cooled to 50°F then loaded into trucks, where this temperature is maintained to destination. The delivery time is 48 hours for vine-ripened tomatoes shipped by motor truck from Culiacan, Mexico, through Nogales, Arizona, to either Los Angeles or Denver. Most of the Caribbean tomatoes enter through Florida ports, and then are shipped by rail or truck to northern markets.

The second largest imported vegetable item is rutabagas from Canada. The rutabagas are harvested in the summer and fall, and are shipped all winter from storage. The rutabagas are washed, waxed, and generally well graded.

The U. S. also imports significant quantities of cucumbers. In recent years, most of the imports were from Cuba; however, during the 1960-61 season there was a sharp decline in Cuban imports. There was a partially offsetting increase from the Bahamas and Mexico. Growers in Mexico have been unable to control diseases on cucumbers grown on the ground. During the past two years most of the Mexican cucumbers have been grown on stakes or trellises. Yields and quality are much better, but it has not been demonstrated that this more costly method of growing can compete successfully with cucumbers grown on the ground in other areas.

Onion imports are fairly large, but for the most part they are specialty types. Red onions are imported from Italy throughout most of the year. White onions are imported from Mexico during the late winter and early spring months. Large-sized, sweet Spanish-type onions are imported from Chile in the late winter and spring months. These onions usually enter after most of the U. S. onions of this type are marketed. Often prices for Chilean onions are more favorable in the United Kingdom market than in the United States. The demand for these specialty type onions is limited. During periods of shorp supply and high prices in the U. S., there is an increase in imports from a number of countries of both specialty types and other types.

The United States regularly imports about half the garlic Americans consume. The principal supplying countries are Mexico, Italy, and Chile. Much of the Mexican garlic enters during the winter and spring months and a large portion of it is shipped to dehydrators located in the Western States. Most of the Italian garlic enters the East Coast markets, and is consumed in the East. Chilean garlic enters during the spring months.

During the past decade melon imports have expanded rapidly. Imports of both cantaloups and watermelons increased more than sevenfold.

Practically all of the cantaloup and watermelon imports are from Mexico, where there are two important production areas. One is at Apatzingan and the other on the West Coast. The Apatzingan melons are shipped from early February to late April. Cantaloups are shipped in rail cars with top ice, while the watermelons are shipped in ventilated boxcars or by motor truck. The principal port of entry is Laredo. Watermelons arriving by motor truck are regraded at Laredo.

The melons on the West Coast are grown in Sinaloa and Sonora. Most of the cantaloups are grown in Sinaloa; the watermelon acreage is about equally divided between the two States. The season extends from late April to mid-June, with peak shipments usually from mid-April to mid-May. Practically all of these melons enter through Nogales, Arizona.

Frozen Vegetables

During the past decade, frozen vegetable exports increased almost sixfold, but volume is still relatively small. Until recently, nearly all frozen vegetable exports went to Canada; however, since liberalization in the United Kingdom, there has been a substantial increase in shipments to the United Kingdom. Green peas lead all other frozen items in volume of exports to Britain. This is surprising, as the largest frozen vegetable item processed in the United Kingdom is peas. Also, Sweden exports frozen peas to the United Kingdom.

In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in the number of European retail stores having frozen food cabinets. Because of this, and the prospect of continued economic growth, a sizeable increase is likely in the consumption of frozen vegetables in Europe. At the present time, however, high freight rates hamper U. S. shipments to those markets. Nevertheless, during the next few years there is likely to be a substantial increase in exports of frozen vegetables.

Canned Vegetables

Canned vegetables are exported to more than 50 countries, but the bulk of the tonnage goes to relatively few of them. Canada is the largest single market, taking about a fourth of our total exports (table 8).

Asparagus and tomato juice are the two largest volume items, with annual exports of each usually amounting to more than a million cases (table 9). West Germany takes about half of the asparagus and Canada half of the tomato juice. Also, Canada takes almost all of the canned whole tomatoes and about half of the paste and puree. Cuba was an important market for several items, but trade dropped sharply during the 1960-61 season.

The consumption of processed vegetables in Northern Europe may increase sharply during the next few years. However, competition in these markets is likely to be much keener. Several American firms are establishing canning plants in a number of countries, with the greatest concentration in the Common Market countries of Italy, France, Belgium-Luxemburg, Holland, and West Germany.

Plans call for elimination of all of the duties and trade barriers between these countries. This, coupled with the low freight rates within the Common Market, will result in a decided advantage for local processors. Nevertheless, it seems likely that there will be some expansion in U. S. exports.

About 90 percent of all canned vegetable imports are canned whole tomatoes from Italy. These are the pear-shaped, Italian-type tomatoes. During the past decade, imports increased about 60 percent. Imports of canned mushrooms, the second largest item, more than doubled during this period, with nearly all of the volume coming from France and Japan.

Potatoes

Canada is the most important market for U. S. potatoes and conversely, the U. S. is the best market for Canadian potatoes. The duties between the two countries have been equated at 37-1/2 cents per hundredweight. However, in the United States the 37-1/2 cent duty applies to a quota of 1,140,000 hundredweight of certified seed potatoes, and 360,000 hundredweight of table potatoes. On potatoes imported in excess of these quotas, the duty is 75 cents per hundredweight. Both countries usually maintain some standards of quality and size specifications; however, they do not restrict trade. Both countries accept the grade standards and certification of the other country.

Canada takes mostly new potatoes from the U. S. during the late spring and early summer. A few varieties such as the Russet Burbanks are shipped regularly to Canada. Imports of both seed and table potatoes come mostly from the Maritime Provinces. Most of these potatoes are marketed along the U. S. East Coast, with the seed potatoes going mostly to the Southeastern States. There is always some trading along the border, depending on which area has the most advantageous freight rate. If market prices in either country become relatively favorable, then imports from the other country increase sharply.

Prior to the new regime in Cuba, the U. S. shipped 500,000 to 600,000 hundredweight of table potatoes to that country, mostly from Long Island; and the Red River Valley shipped about 175,000 hundredweight of seed potatoes of the Red Pontiac variety. At the present time, these imports have been severely curtailed. A few table and seed potatoes are exported to other Latin American countries, principally the Caribbean area, Venezuela, and Argentina. The principal competitors for these markets are Canada and the Netherlands.

Outlook

Exports of fresh vegetables to Canada are expected to continue the upward trend of recent years. This is in line with population and economic growth. There is potentially a natural market for U. S. fresh vegetables in the Latin American countries, particularly during the hot summer months. However, expansion of trade to these markets will depend largely on these countries'

economic development. It is expected that a larger volume of certain hardy winter and spring vegetables will be shipped to the Northern European markets.

Imports of winter and spring vegetables and melons from Mexico, and vegetables from the Caribbean area are likely to continue the upward trend of recent years, but probably at a slower rate. Imports increase substantially when there is weather damage to U. S. winter crops. This factor causes several large U. S. growers to spread their risks by producing these vegetables in other countries.

There has been a rapid expansion of self-service and super-market types of stores in the European countries and in some of the Latin American countries. This is expected to create a much larger demand for many processed foods. Also, labor shortages in several of the European countries and more housewives working are likely to speed the trend to more convenience foods. There will be keener competition in supplying processed foods in these markets, both from local processors and from processors in Southern Hemisphere countries. It appears likely, however, that there will be some expansion in U. S. exports of both frozen and canned vegetables.

Potato trade will continue wide fluctuations, depending largely on the relative production and prices in the U. S. and Canada. Exports of dehydrated potato products may increase some, but it is more likely that processing plants will be established in the European and Southern Hemisphere countries.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Table 6.--Vegetables: Total exports of fresh vegetables, melons, potatoes, and frozen vegetables from the United States, average 1950-52 and 1957-59 annual 1950-59

Commodity	Average		Year beginning July 1									
	1950-52	1957-59	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Vegetables, fresh												
Beans	7.2	9.7	5.8	8.4	7.4	10.2	9.4	9.3	15.0	8.8	10.0	10.4
Cabbage	48.8	65.1	40.8	51.4	54.1	57.1	55.2	71.4	59.5	64.5	63.0	67.9
Carrots	57.2	81.3	50.0	61.1	60.6	68.2	75.6	67.4	68.4	84.5	70.7	88.6
Celery	58.0	92.0	50.6	59.0	64.5	69.0	72.2	83.9	84.2	86.4	96.0	93.6
Lettuce	88.9	148.6	79.4	86.6	100.6	106.6	108.5	130.0	131.1	143.0	146.3	156.5
Onions	95.0	144.5	90.7	110.1	84.2	131.8	163.0	154.6	178.4	146.7	150.5	136.4
Peppers	2.7	8.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	4.1	5.3	6.4	7.7	6.4	8.7	9.9
Sweetpotatoes	8.0	6.9	9.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	9.3	8.5	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.7
Tomatoes	60.7	96.8	56.0	60.9	65.1	70.9	87.7	97.9	126.1	83.0	127.5	79.8
Other fresh Nes.	54.4	116.0	43.3	55.1	64.9	77.0	81.5	91.4	110.6	106.8	117.9	123.2
Total fresh	480.9	769.2	429.1	502.1	511.4	602.7	667.7	720.8	789.1	737.3	797.3	773.0
Melons												
Watermelons	39.8	60.7	35.9	39.9	43.6	56.5	56.2	66.8	61.4	41.2	80.2	60.6
Other melons	13.2	27.4	11.1	13.2	15.3	20.9	23.8	25.3	22.8	24.7	31.7	25.8
Total melons	53.0	88.1	47.0	53.1	58.9	77.4	80.0	92.1	84.2	65.9	111.9	86.4
Total	533.9	857.3	476.1	555.2	570.3	680.1	747.7	812.9	873.3	803.2	909.2	859.4
Potatoes	324.2	321.5	308.2	402.4	262.0	276.2	427.4	375.5	315.3	255.5	306.3	402.8
Vegetables, frozen	3.8	22.4	1.6	3.2	6.7	11.8	12.8	18.5	23.8	17.5	23.1	26.5

Data from Bureau of the Census.

Table 7 .--Vegetables: Total imports of fresh vegetables, potatoes, melons, canned and prepared, average 1950-52 and 1957-59, annual 1950-59

Commodity	Average		Year Beginning July 1									
	1950-52	1957-59	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Vegetables, fresh:												
Beans, green	1.2	7.1	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.5	6.2	6.5	8.1	6.7
Cabbage	12.2	6.2	14.7	16.6	5.2	.8	.1	2.8	2.2	9.2	2.6	6.7
Carrots	4.6	12.7	3.0	6.2	4.5	3.3	2.7	11.2	6.0	15.7	11.1	11.3
Cucumbers	18.4	48.7	17.1	17.0	21.1	26.0	31.7	42.0	40.5	45.6	34.4	66.2
Eggplant	2.7	3.9	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.5	4.8
Garlic	17.5	22.4	18.0	14.4	20.1	23.6	19.4	20.6	18.0	19.4	20.3	27.6
Lettuce	9.0	2.6	5.4	12.0	9.5	8.3	7.7	3.5	4.5	2.1	2.6	3.0
Onions	30.4	48.3	21.8	31.3	38.2	16.1	17.9	23.6	27.8	57.7	55.8	31.5
Peas	6.3	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.7	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.3
Peppers	19.3	18.8	18.4	20.4	19.3	14.3	5.1	5.2	9.6	17.1	17.8	21.4
Tomatoes	194.2	272.8	175.1	192.3	215.2	160.5	86.9	82.1	120.9	272.3	236.8	309.3
Turnips	129.4	103.0	137.3	137.0	113.9	109.0	111.7	108.3	109.7	110.2	106.3	92.5
Other fresh	9.7	19.2	8.8	7.9	12.4	12.4	10.1	9.6	12.8	17.9	19.9	19.7
Total	454.9	571.0	430.1	464.9	469.6	383.5	302.0	319.8	366.8	583.9	523.2	606.0
Cantaloups	8.0	59.7	4.2	6.6	13.2	29.9	36.9	52.0	50.2	43.9	56.5	78.7
Watermelons	8.1	57.8	5.1	6.8	12.5	15.3	18.9	36.5	25.7	43.4	58.2	71.8
Other melons	6.7	20.2	4.9	6.8	8.4	8.9	11.6	16.8	10.8	12.5	17.5	30.6
Total melons	22.8	137.7	14.2	20.2	34.1	54.1	67.4	105.3	86.7	99.8	132.2	181.1
Total fresh 1/	477.7	708.7	444.3	485.1	503.7	437.6	369.4	425.1	453.5	683.7	655.4	787.1
Potatoes, table	91.0	62.7	129.9	59.2	83.8	76.5	33.0	99.5	42.7	162.5	20.6	5.1
Potatoes, seed	127.9	97.0	191.0	79.3	113.5	98.9	73.8	137.1	115.5	158.0	78.5	54.5
Canned:												
Mushrooms	.8	2.3	.4	.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.2
Tomatoes	62.7	101.6	73.2	54.8	60.1	58.7	77.7	82.9	94.8	89.7	118.9	96.1
Tomato sauce and paste	12.6	6.8	25.7	8.4	3.8	1.9	6.6	9.2	5.8	4.7	9.5	6.1
Other canned	.7	1.3	.8	.7	.5	.6	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
Total canned	76.8	112.0	100.1	64.5	65.7	63.3	87.8	96.2	103.8	97.6	132.4	106.1
Other prepared or preserved	27.7	34.7	37.0	22.5	23.5	21.5	17.9	28.1	23.5	30.2	32.2	41.6
Grand total	801.1	1,015.1	902.3	710.6	790.2	697.8	581.9	786.0	739.0	1,132.0	919.1	994.4

1/ Excluding potatoes, lentils, lupines, and dried beans and peas; including melons.

Data from Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--Vegetables and vegetable preparations canned: Total exports from the United States, average 1950-52 and 1957-59, annual 1950-59

Commodity	Average		Year beginning July 1									
	1950-52	1957-59	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Vegetables, Canned												
Asparagus	11.5	41.6	8.6	10.7	15.1	16.0	19.8	32.5	30.3	49.1	30.9	44.8
Baby food	.9	2.2	.6	.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.4
Beans, baked	4.7	6.0	5.0	2.9	6.3	5.0	8.5	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.3	6.6
Beans, string and stringless	2.5	9.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.2	18.3	3.2	2.7	21.0
Corn	2.7	7.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.9	7.1	5.7	10.5	8.1	6.8	6.4
Peas	8.9	8.8	9.0	7.6	10.2	10.8	11.8	9.1	13.0	8.7	9.9	7.9
Soups	11.2	20.8	11.1	11.1	11.5	12.4	14.0	14.1	20.1	16.3	16.7	29.3
Spinach	.8	1.8	.5	.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2
Tomatoes	8.5	8.6	1.2	20.3	4.0	1.4	9.4	8.3	23.6	6.5	8.2	11.1
Tomato juice	27.5	39.0	13.6	31.6	37.1	29.5	37.2	41.2	59.1	52.8	36.6	27.6
Tomato paste and puree	17.6	22.5	17.9	22.1	12.7	24.0	20.8	11.4	27.8	28.2	17.5	21.9
Tomato sauce	---	11.9	---	---	---	---	13.9	15.1	19.7	21.5	10.5	3.7
Other	6.6	13.7	5.5	6.2	8.1	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.3	13.2	15.0	12.9
Total	103.4	193.0	77.9	119.3	112.9	115.4	158.1	162.6	245.3	217.3	164.0	197.8
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	2.1	6.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.9	5.1	6.2	8.9
Other vegetable preparations												
Catsup and other tomato sauces	15.6	14.6	5.4	18.3	23.1	25.3	19.7	10.7	13.3	13.0	14.5	16.3
Other sauces and relishes	3.4	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.9
Farinaceous and other vegetable starches	.7	3.8	1/	1/	2.2	2.8	2.1	3.7	3.8	2.5	5.1	3.9
Pickles, cucumber	4.7	12.0	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	8.2	6.8	15.5	13.9	10.9	11.2
Total	26.5	42.3	14.4	28.6	36.5	40.1	37.0	29.5	42.5	40.2	41.5	45.2

1/ Includes grain starches prior to 1952.

Data from Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Vegetables, canned: U.S. exports of selected items to principal countries 1952-56 average, marketing season, 1957-59

Commodity and country of destination	Average 1952-56	Crop year beginning 1957	1958	1959
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Asparagus				
Germany, Western	212.9	674.6	954.9	601.1
Switzerland	105.6	105.4	110.7	121.2
Sweden	47.9	81.8	132.1	92.4
Belgium	56.7	68.0	79.6	68.6
Other	255.0	330.8	354.3	346.2
Total	678.1	1,260.6	1,631.6	1,229.5
Green Beans				
Germany, Western	96.7	---	---	565.1
Mexico	16.4	22.5	21.9	19.6
Cuba	14.2	15.6	18.6	15.1
Other	67.2	67.5	49.2	101.5
Total	194.5	105.6	89.7	701.3
Corn				
Canada	96.0	156.6	42.8	55.2
Cuba	21.5	30.7	38.5	24.1
United Kingdom	21.6	16.2	24.7	23.6
Other	64.3	106.0	86.0	104.2
Total	203.4	309.5	192.0	207.1
Peas				
Cuba	94.9	86.9	115.6	74.4
Venezuela	46.3	72.7	108.6	67.7
Canada	60.9	18.9	12.9	19.0
Other	163.1	106.5	98.4	104.2
Total	365.2	285.0	335.5	265.3
Tomatoes				
Canada	274.1	180.6	236.3	330.6
Other	38.1	36.2	37.0	37.9
Total	312.2	216.8	273.3	368.5
Tomato Juice				
Canada	820.7	1,092.6	632.3	426.5
Germany, Western	13.1	55.8	57.8	87.6
Cuba	239.1	179.6	50.2	15.6
Saudi Arabia	18.3	37.9	64.3	17.0
United Kingdom	8.4	15.9	17.6	76.8
Other	261.5	377.0	398.0	297.0
Total	1,361.1	1,758.8	1,220.2	920.5
Tomato paste and puree				
Canada	200.2	491.0	242.8	363.4
Japan	107.1	127.3	51.9	38.7
Philippines	35.5	44.9	64.4	87.6
Cuba	11.0	24.5	19.2	46.7
Other	291.1	251.5	205.4	191.9
Total	644.9	939.2	583.7	728.3

Data from Bureau of the Census

Table 10 .--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1960 and 1961

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	May 21 - June 17, 1960				June 18 - July 15, 1960				May 20 - June 15, 1961				June 16 - July 13, 1961			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total
Asparagus	3	704	---	707	---	167	---	167	9	596	---	605	1	249	---	250
Beans, lima, snap and fava	168	1,575	2	1,745	2	1,619	---	1,621	74	1,284	3	1,361	4	1,555	2	1,561
Beets	7	140	---	147	---	200	---	200	3	123	---	126	---	195	2	197
Broccoli	51	71	---	122	9	93	---	102	97	78	---	175	33	74	---	107
Cabbage	229	2,765	7	3,001	11	2,460	28	2,499	185	2,383	2	2,570	39	2,447	66	2,552
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	1,980	1,458	1,229	4,667	4,085	2,233	78	6,396	1,665	1,204	554	3,423	3,362	1,833	36	5,231
Carrots	786	845	2	1,633	646	709	---	1,355	631	685	2	1,318	671	683	1	1,355
Cauliflower	53	461	---	514	26	393	---	419	66	309	---	375	25	399	2	426
Celery	1,248	1,310	---	2,558	1,148	1,103	---	2,251	1,004	1,152	---	2,156	1,110	1,037	---	2,147
Corn	1,843	2,087	---	3,930	1,056	2,626	---	3,682	1,186	1,888	---	3,074	797	2,087	---	2,884
Cucumbers	271	1,344	2	1,617	45	1,632	1	1,678	71	960	1	1,032	23	1,537	6	1,566
Eggplant	24	146	---	170	13	156	---	169	7	140	---	147	5	149	---	154
Escarole and endive	34	248	---	282	1	360	---	361	30	206	---	236	1	364	---	365
Lettuce and romaine	3,634	4,010	19	7,663	2,952	4,256	4	7,212	3,263	3,526	5	6,794	2,977	4,516	15	7,508
Onions 2/	1,460	1,475	23	2,958	1,308	1,687	50	3,045	1,402	1,352	43	2,797	1,265	1,575	18	2,858
Peas, green	104	51	---	155	39	129	---	168	104	36	---	140	27	94	---	121
Peppers	354	715	10	1,079	214	876	1	1,091	300	734	8	1,042	198	884	7	1,089
Spinach	4	345	---	349	15	244	---	259	79	246	---	325	9	295	---	304
Squash	12	539	9	560	4	517	1	522	2	417	1	420	5	551	---	556
Tomatoes	1,581	2,920	178	4,679	1,139	3,753	18	4,910	1,529	2,392	45	3,966	732	3,950	5	4,687
Turnips and rutabagas	---	141	28	169	---	146	---	146	---	109	26	135	---	138	---	138
Watermelons	773	4,841	501	6,115	2,109	12,925	13	15,047	1,200	7,664	139	9,003	840	10,225	---	11,065
Other vegetables (including mixed)	667	123	3	793	334	80	---	414	713	117	---	830	463	106	---	569
Total	15,286	28,314	2,013	45,613	15,156	38,364	194	53,714	13,620	27,601	829	42,050	12,587	34,943	160	47,690
Potatoes	8,769	6,003	1	14,773	7,142	6,927	---	14,069	7,946	5,467	1	13,414	8,263	6,046	---	14,309
Sweetpotatoes	---	381	---	381	---	171	---	171	---	278	---	278	---	147	---	147
Grand total	24,055	34,698	2,014	60,767	22,298	45,462	194	67,954	21,566	33,346	830	55,742	20,850	41,136	160	62,146

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 11.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1960 and 1961

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1960			1961		
			May 17	June 14	July 19	May 16	June 13	July 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Asparagus	New Jersey	Large, 12 bchs. crt.	4.63	3.75	---	3.75	3.60	---
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.13	---	---	2.50
Broccoli, bunched	Pennsylvania	12's 4/5 bu. crt.	---	3.50	3.00	---	---	3.00
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	.75	---	---	1.37½
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	1.40	.75	---	2.25	1.37½
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	6.50	7.75	---	9.50	7.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.12½	5.00	5.25	7.00	5.25	5.85
Cauliflower	New York	carton 12's	---	---	2.50	---	---	3.25
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2-1/2-3 doz.	---	---	2.75	---	---	2.50
Pascal	California	2-1/2-3 doz.	5.25	4.50	5.50	4.65	5.00	5.25
Corn, green	Florida	5-doz. crate, yellow	3.65	2.60	3.00	3.50	3.88	2.00
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.00	---	---	2.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.25	2.80	2.50	2.85	4.50	4.25
Escarole	New Jersey	1-1/9 bu. crt.	---	1.25	1.25	---	2.50	1.00
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	4.50	---	---	4.25
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	2.50	2.25	2.25	3.75	3.75	3.25
Onions								
Yellow, Granex, medium	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	---	---	2.75	---	---	2.75
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.13	2.25 1/	2.45	2.35	2.90 1/	4.00
Peas, green	Colorado	Bu. bskt.	---	---	5.50	---	---	5.50
Peppers, green large	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.00	---	---	3.00
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	.88	.88	1.25	.50	.80	.85
Tomatoes	California	6x6 lugs	---	---	3.00	---	---	5.00
Chicago:								
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.60	---	---	2.40
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.35	3.25	3.50	3.10	2.90	3.35
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	1.00	---	---	1.15
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	6.25	7.60	---	8.75	7.50
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	3.85	4.50	5.[illegible]	5.60	4.40	4.85
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd, ctns. 12's	3.65	3.00	3.40	3.15	3.00	4.00
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	5.40	4.25	4.50	4.35	4.60	4.90
Pascal	Michigan	2-3 doz.	---	---	2.65	---	---	3.25
Corn, green	California	5 doz. crate, yellow	---	---	4.42	---	---	3.35
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.75	---	---	3.75
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	2.65	2.75	2.25	2.90	4.75	3.50
Escarole	Ohio	24 qt. bskt.	---	1.25	.65	---	1.55	1.10
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	3.85	---	4.00	4.65
Lettuce, Iceberg, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, cnt.	2.50	2.25	2.00	3.75	2.90	3.10
Onions								
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.15	2.60	---	1.80	2.40	---
Peas, green	Washington	Bu. bskt.	---	---	5.75	---	---	6.00
Peppers, green	Louisiana	Bu. bskt.	---	2.75	2.75	---	4.00	4.00
Spinach, flat and semi-flat	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	1.00	1.35	1.85	1.00	1.10
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	6x6 20 lb. lugs, large	---	---	4.40	---	---	3.75

1/ July 11 price.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 12.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1959 and 1960 and canners and wholesale distributors stocks 1960 and 1961, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1959	1960	Date	1960	1961	Date	1960	1961
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	25,338	27,186	June 1	4,458	4,080	June 1	2,557	2,570
Corn, sweet	33,810	28,926	June 1	6,477	4,261	June 1	3,024	2,970
Peas, green	25,674	23,545	June 1	5,795	2,520	June 1	2,800	2,666
Tomatoes	24,126	25,413	Apr. 1	7,001	7,615	Apr. 1	3,401	3,309
Tomato juice 2/	31,116	33,018	Apr. 1	16,849	16,013	Apr. 1	2,612	2,540
Total	140,064	138,088		---	---		---	---
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	5,811	6,536	Mar. 1	1,061	1,259	Apr. 1	559	553
Beans, lima	2,692	3,078	May 1	754	985	Jan. 1	493	444
Beets	7,914	7,255	May 1	3,386	2,463	Jan. 1	1,030	947
Blackeye peas	1,727	1,707						
Carrots	2,873	4,136	May 1	1,995	1,978	Jan. 1	470	466
Okra 3/	627	543						
Pickles	4/ 23,052	4/ 23,147						
Pimientos	638	741						
Pumpkin and Squash	3,666	4,078	Apr. 1	945	1,188	Jan. 1	516	494
Sauerkraut	4/ 8,089	4/ 11,275	June 1	5/1,977	5/3,104	June 1	635	662
Potatoes	2,959	3,426						
Sweetpotatoes	7,268	5,693						
Spinach	7,135	6,394	Mar. 1	1,898	2,094	Apr. 1	709	637
Other greens	1,791	2,416						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	19,258	24,587	Apr. 1	9,171	11,089	Apr. 1	1,666	1,725
Paste	6/ 8,520	6/ 10,351	Apr. 1	7/2,636	7/ 2,081	Jan. 1	863	888
Pulp and puree	3,525	4,422	Apr. 1	7/ 764	7/ 696	Jan. 1	623	686
Sauce	9,448	10,787	Apr. 1	7/4,479	7/ 2,985	Jan. 1	754	784
Vegetables, mixed	3,560	3,904						
Total comparable minor items	120,553	134,476		---	---		---	---
Grand total comparable items	260,617	272,564		---	---		---	---

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh.)

5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.

6/ Estimated, basis California pack.

7/ California only.

Canners stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.-- Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1959 and 1960, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1961, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1959	1960	July 1 average 1956-60	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1961 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	32,739	40,026	33,415	33,285	35,094
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	49,672	68,022	n.a.	14,042	19,475
Baby	64,351	79,535	n.a.	10,682	19,679
Total	114,023	147,557	41,194	24,724	39,154
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	75,815	86,859	n.a.	17,067	24,724
French cut	62,713	61,893	n.a.	10,068	13,338
Wax	10,490	10,937	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	149,018	159,689	28,472	27,135	38,062
Broccoli	103,215	128,210	36,510	35,610	48,340
Brussels sprouts	38,733	39,261	11,949	9,414	12,249
Carrots	55,487	72,100	n.a.	13,489	25,722
Cauliflower	33,566	48,742	12,680	10,439	19,319
Corn, cut	121,013	130,460	2/ 22,906	2/ 20,437	2/ 33,148
Corn-on-cob	9,872	11,360	3/	3/	3/
Mixed vegetables	34,117	46,095	14,957	14,655	21,832
Peas	304,955	295,227	152,733	124,706	144,321
Peas and carrots	20,329	27,883	9,639	10,734	10,325
Pumpkin and squash	15,705	23,447	4/	4/	4/
Rhubarb	4,574	7,165	4/	4/	4/
Spinach	121,904	118,595	65,925	78,694	87,094
Succotash	6,351	7,385	4/	4/	4/
Kale	4,410	4,547	4/	4/	4/
Okra	22,307	17,954	4/	4/	4/
Peas, blackeye	14,821	16,678	4/	4/	4/
Potato products	371,048	551,392	70,268	88,216	169,776
Turnip greens	13,730	17,150	4/	4/	4/
Miscellaneous vegetables	34,684	47,698	74,439	72,024	86,080
Total	1,626,601	1,958,621	575,087	563,562	770,516

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Sweet Corn.
3/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.
4/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
n.a. - not available

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Crop	Planted Acreage				Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	1961 as percentage of 1960	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima 1/	103,080	95,500	108,110	113	93,960	103,170	---
Beans, snap	147,570	182,580	199,940	110	318,270	411,340	460,380
Beets for canning	18,440	15,120	16,290	108	158,070	142,160	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	8,890	9,030	9,490	105	112,620	138,530	---
Corn, sweet 2/	456,230	430,450	461,820	107	1,400,560	1,390,460	---
Cucumbers for pickles	137,400	103,380	111,630	108	311,040	340,370	---
Peas, green 1/	449,320	360,770	416,530	115	476,080	445,390	473,860
Spinach:							
Winter and spring	29,480	28,290	26,450	93	103,030	122,400	122,860
Tomatoes	339,770	281,700	309,600	110	3,542,730	4,018,070	---
Total acreage to date	1,690,180	1,506,820	1,659,860	110	---	---	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.
2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.
Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested								
	Average 1950-59	1960 1/	For harvest 1961	Average 1950-59	1960 1/	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960 1/	Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.9	21.1	23.5	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354
Spring									
Early	25.5	28.2	25.4	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636
Late	169.9	133.5	134.5	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983
Summer									
Early	119.1	97.8	98.7	105.5	149.7	146.9	12,363	14,637	14,495
Late	198.5	170.5	175.3	170.8	202.7	199.4	33,636	34,552	34,962
Total with production to date	540.9	451.1	457.4	144.0	182.6	186.8	77,907	82,393	85,430
Fall									
8 Eastern	288.5	278.9	274.6	213.2	223.6	---	61,392	62,355	---
9 Central	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	---	38,501	45,487	---
9 Western	287.4	346.8	398.1	196.5	193.8	---	56,792	67,200	---
Total	888.3	945.8	1,017.4	176.3	185.1	---	156,685	175,042	---
United States	1,429.3	1,396.9	1,474.8	164.6	184.3	---	234,592	257,435	---

1/ Revised
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1960 and 1961

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1960 May 14	June 18	July 16	1961 May 13	June 17	July 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern District								
Bakersfield		100-lb. sack						
Long White, washed	California	U. S. No. 1	2.96	2.28	---	1.88	1.55	2.09
Phoenix - Round Reds	Arizona	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	3.44	2.16	---	2.91	1.78	---
Eastern points	North	100-lb. sack						
Cobbler, washed	Carolina	U. S. No. 1	---	2.99	1.88	---	2.25	1.46
Onley - Eastern Shore points		100-lb. sack						
Cobbler, unwashed	Virginia	U. S. No. 1	---	---	1.85	---	---	1.36
			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1960 May 17	June 14	July 19	1961 May 16	June 13	July 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Long White, washed	California	50-lb. sack	3.00	2.75	3.43	2.50	2.25	2.50
Cobblers, unwashed	Virginia	50-lb. sack	---	2.00	1.15	---	---	1.10
Chicago		100-lb. sack						
Round Reds	Texas	U. S. No. 1 Size A	---	---	4.35	---	---	3.60
Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	4.65	4.25	5.15	3.75	3.20	3.40

F. o. b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 17.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (1. c. 1. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods 1960 and 1961

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1960 May 17	June 14	July 19	1961 May 16	June 13	July 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York	North							
Porto Rican	Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.85	4.50	---	5.75	6.15	7.50
Chicago								
Porto Rican cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.75	5.10	1/ 5.50	6.35	6.55	1/ 6.25

1/ July 11 price.
Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 18 .--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Average 1950-59	1960							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	572	619	602	979	1,208	1,135	5,596	7,477	6,835
Northwest 4/	307	329	282	1,639	1,592	1,674	5,040	5,237	4,722
Southwest 5/	269	252	277	745	775	777	1,990	1,952	2,151
California:									
Large lima	68	49	47	1,648	1,543	1,530	1,120	756	719
Baby lima	35	25	28	1,681	1,868	1,760	575	467	493
Other	195	157	173	1,224	1,289	1,275	2,390	2,023	2,206
Total California	298	231	248	1,374	1,405	1,378	4,085	3,246	3,418
United States	1,446	1,431	1,409	1,157	1,252	1,215	16,711	17,912	17,126

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ Maine, New York, and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 19.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Average 1950-59	1960							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	5	10	1,067	1,110	800	43	56	80
North Dakota	3	9	9	1,017	1,260	800	35	113	72
Idaho	98	99	107	1,266	960	1,100	1,240	950	1,177
Colorado	8	8	6	872	950	1,000	74	76	60
Washington	141	165	182	1,217	1,160	1,100	1,737	1,914	2,002
Oregon	11	12	17	1,051	1,100	1,100	116	132	187
United States	279	298	331	1,215	1,088	1,081	3,415	3,241	3,578

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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